

WOMAN'S HOME PAGE

CHARLES DWYER...Editor. A SIMPLE AND INEXPENSIVE HOME SATISFACTORY HOUSE FOR A NARROW LOT

THOROUGHLY COMFORTABLE AND WELL ADAPTED FOR THE CHILDREN

A \$4000 house project is really easier to conceive than one for \$2000. For the same reason, a \$10,000 house is less difficult to design than one costing \$4000. In each case practically the same requirements enter into the problem—a certain amount of utility—a portion of comfort—and a measure of art. The more generous the sum, the easier to obtain successful results. That is why architects usually charge more in proportion for small houses than for large ones.

A house design should always be qualified by the characteristics of the site. The narrow lot is perhaps the hardest nut to crack in an architectural scheme.

A Narrow-Lot Problem

Forty feet is the width of the lot on which the house illustrated was built. The lot suggested the plan, which is, broadly speaking, shaped like the letter T, with the end toward the street. Such an arrangement gives an appearance of space on each side of the living-room and places the less important dining-room and kitchen on the rear and more crowded portion of the site. The location of the living-room across the front

house presented here permitted of an unusually large living-room, with light on three sides. The old-fashioned "back parlor" is, thank goodness, a thing of the past.

Planning the Kitchen

In a small house it is usually well to have the kitchen near the entrance hall and stairs. In this plan it will be noticed that one can go from the kitchen to the front door without disturbing the family. One can also go down to the laundry in the basement or up to the second story inconspicuously.

A buffet built into the dining-room is probably one of the most satisfactory investments that can be made. The buffet illustrated cost about fifty dollars.

A small kitchen is not only necessary in a small house, but is much to be desired in larger ones. The cool gas range now makes this possible where the coal range required more room.

Planning the Bedrooms

It is an excellent idea to have one of the bedrooms extra large—as large as two bedrooms—even if it becomes necessary to reduce the size of all the others. The principal bedroom in this scheme

nestly to the task of training their children that parents may hope to arrive at the solution of some of the many problems of moral education. Naturally it is the aim of every thoughtful parent to develop in each child a strong moral character, to instruct him in the virtues of truthfulness, justice, self-control, purity, self-respect, obedience, patience, unselfishness, reverence, kindness.

ous, wholesome childhood, and to have his childhood made a progressive preparation toward a happy, useful boyhood and manhood.

From his babyhood he should have a loving, patient, consistent training, which helps him gradually to adjust himself to his environment and to understand fully and in detail his obligations to himself and to others.

she yields to the child's exactions, for the sake of peace, or from indifference, or sheer laziness, she need not be surprised to find the child developing obstinacy and temper. A safe rule is never to allow a child to do once without protest what is undesirable for him to continue to do always.

Establish Good Habits

Habits of right action may be established before a child is conscious that these are of permanent value. If he is taught that he is not to touch a valued ornament or book, he learns to obey when his mother's quiet, gentle, firm voice says "No." He looks in her eyes and trusts her. If he is allowed to be destructive, he assumes that he has that privilege.

In his childhood he must learn habits of modesty, cleanliness, generous habits in sharing his toys with others, orderly habits in putting away his toys, instead of leaving them for his mother to gather up; considerate habits in not being noisy when his mother has a headache.

Importance of Surroundings

A child is very susceptible to the influence of his surroundings, very sensitive to the looks, voices, manners of his parents. He sees whether there is love and respect in their relationship, consistency of conduct or the reverse. He detects quickly the difference between justice and injustice in their treatment of him.

Dissension between parents is dangerous to the child's proper development of character. If parents have moods, sometimes scolding him, then lavishing caresses, they cannot expect to lead him toward a happy, reasonable, obedient boyhood. Inconsistency creates distrust and lack of respect. He imitates those he is with and takes his temper from his environment. An atmosphere of peace in the home promotes a cheerful disposition.

Better to Lead than to Force

Obedience should be required only with a view to the welfare of the child. Parents should demand only what is reasonable, but demand it invariably. Discipline aims at personal assistance. The intention must be to direct, not to "manage," to lead, not to force. A child should grow into boyhood feeling that when told to do anything by his parents it is not a stern command given by stronger persons, but a kindly rule for his own good. A boy who obeys simply because he fears punishment has a slavish habit of mind and is not gaining moral strength.

Parents are wise who do not resort to physical force in punishment. The mind, not the body, is to be influenced. So restraint, or task, or the deprivation of a pleasure, may be a punishment. Leniency may be an injustice when it means that a boy's character may be weakened if he is excused for wrongdoing.

The Child is an Individual

Any theory of training will fail which does not recognize the individuality and personality of each child. The guidance for one may not be best for another. A boy's temperament, tastes, abilities and peculiarities are not only inherited from his parents, but from lines of his ancestors in two families.

Constant discoveries of characteristics may be made, and the knowledge utilized in helping him. Although it is admitted that it is necessary to watch carefully for tendencies which may reveal faults to correct, or weaknesses to be overcome before they result in fixed habits.

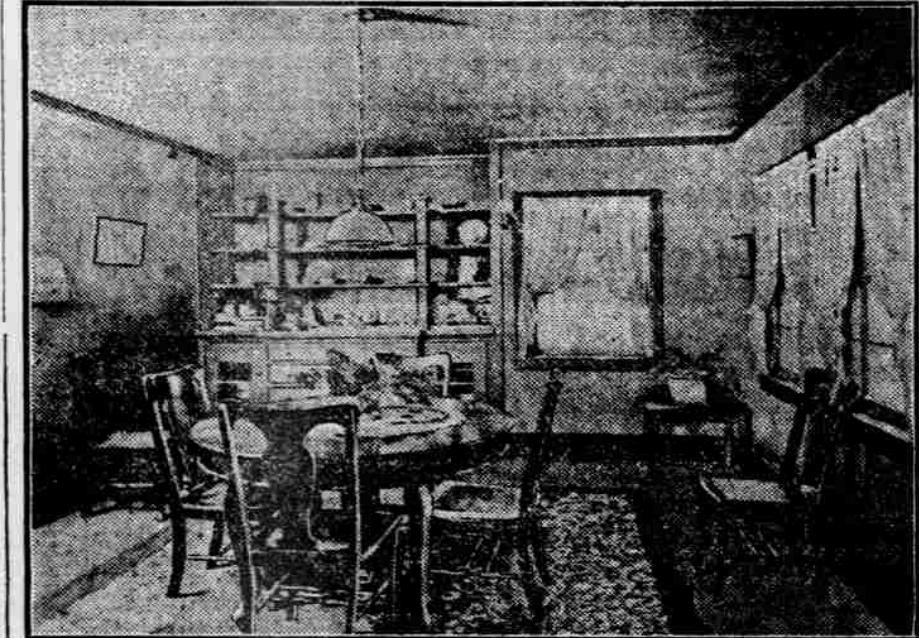
It is not difficult to guide the impulsive, enthusiastic, imaginative boy, but the dull and phlegmatic boy needs suggestion, the morose or obstinate one needs sympathy. A boy with a quick temper needs loving guidance. He must be helped to look within his heart, to learn to control the angry thoughts or feelings that lead to a quarrel.

A boy with a strong will needs tender, subtle direction. He may be

ENVIRONMENT A DETERMINING FACTOR IN THE BOY'S DEVELOPMENT

very anxious to do right if he can find the way. His will should never be average in health and character. Pre-broken; he should never be humiliated. Strength of will is needed in life, but

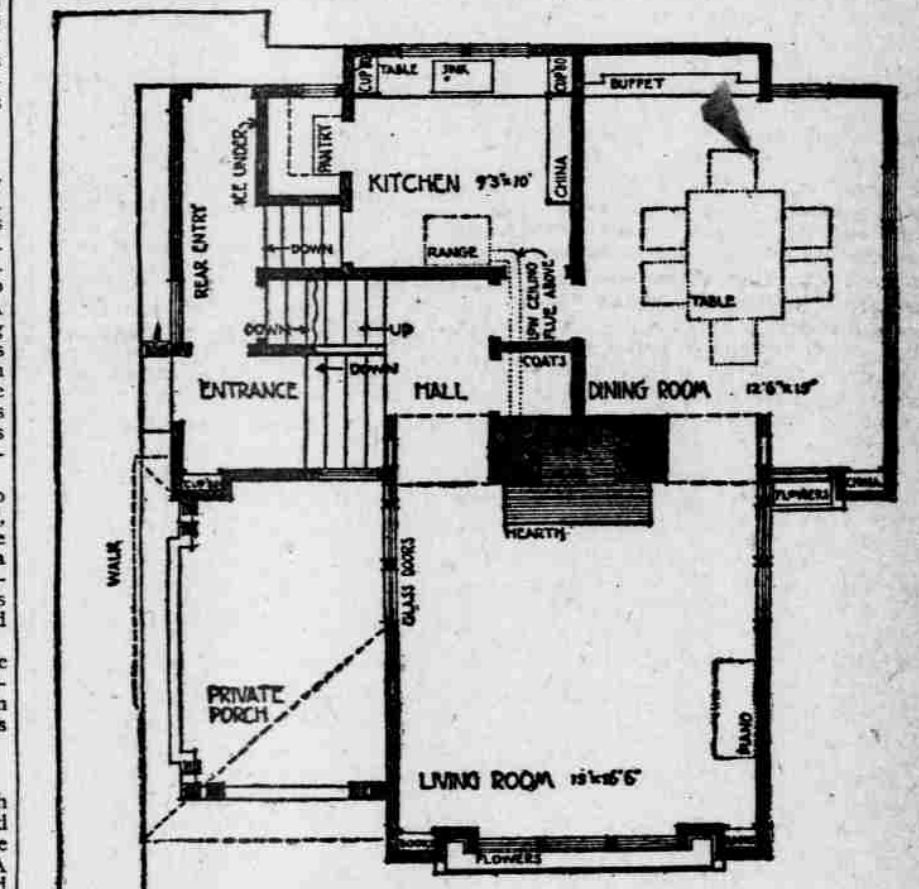
and spoiled is apt to be far below the way. He expects concessions on all sides, and is unwilling to make them to others. He does not understand children of his own age, does not join readily in games,



A CHEERFUL AND CONVENIENT DINING-ROOM.

the will must be balanced by reason, by common sense. A boy with a weak, timid, vacillating will needs to be taught to make decisions and abide by them.

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A WELL-ARRANGED BEDROOM.

of the building suggested a side, rather than front entrance, in order to provide for the traffic of the entrance way, without encroaching upon the living-room.

A private porch, entered only from the house, is one of the successful modern features. Screened in summer, and glazed in winter, it is a veritable outdoor sitting-room. This is an improvement upon the old-fashioned porch, traveled across by all the visitors to the house.

Avoid the Square House

Wherever possible avoid the square house type, notwithstanding the popular conception that it is beautiful and economical. It is very rare indeed that a square box can be made architecturally successful. In plan the square does not permit of so good an arrangement of rooms as the parallelogram. Start your scheme, then, with an elongated square, and add wings at the sides if your purse admits of more elaboration.

Never place your building in the center of the lot. Always locate it toward one side, and leave the wide side open for lawn or planting. The walk to the house should never extend diagonally from one corner, nor plough through the center of the lot. Locate it at one side, parallel with the lot line, so as not to cut the lawn into two equal portions.

Exterior Finish

The house illustrated here is plastered on the outside with cement plaster, in which was mixed a little lambblack, to produce a bluish-gray tone. The exterior woodwork was painted bronze-green, and the sash painted white.

has an alcove at the end fitted with a couch seat. Wardrobes are provided at each side, one for the master and one for the mistress. A couch seat is nothing more nor less than a seat, extra wide and long, comfortable enough for the afternoon nap. Of course it has a place underneath for the storage of bed clothing.

Where provision is made in the basement for the storage of trunks, an attic is unnecessary. It is well to have a trap door to the unfinished garret, with a trap in the roof directly overhead. These two traps can be rigged up with cord and pulleys, to be operated from the second story, for ventilation.

The rough plaster walls of this house were tinted soft tan, with orange ceilings. They are beautiful, sanitary, and wear excellently well. Plaster for tinting should be finished with rough sand. When finished with pigment, water and glue, the surface has a soft, variegated appearance, like plush.

But, after all, we build houses not so much for ourselves as for our children. In every detail of the planning and decoration they are to be considered, as in every detail of our lives.

The Boy in the House

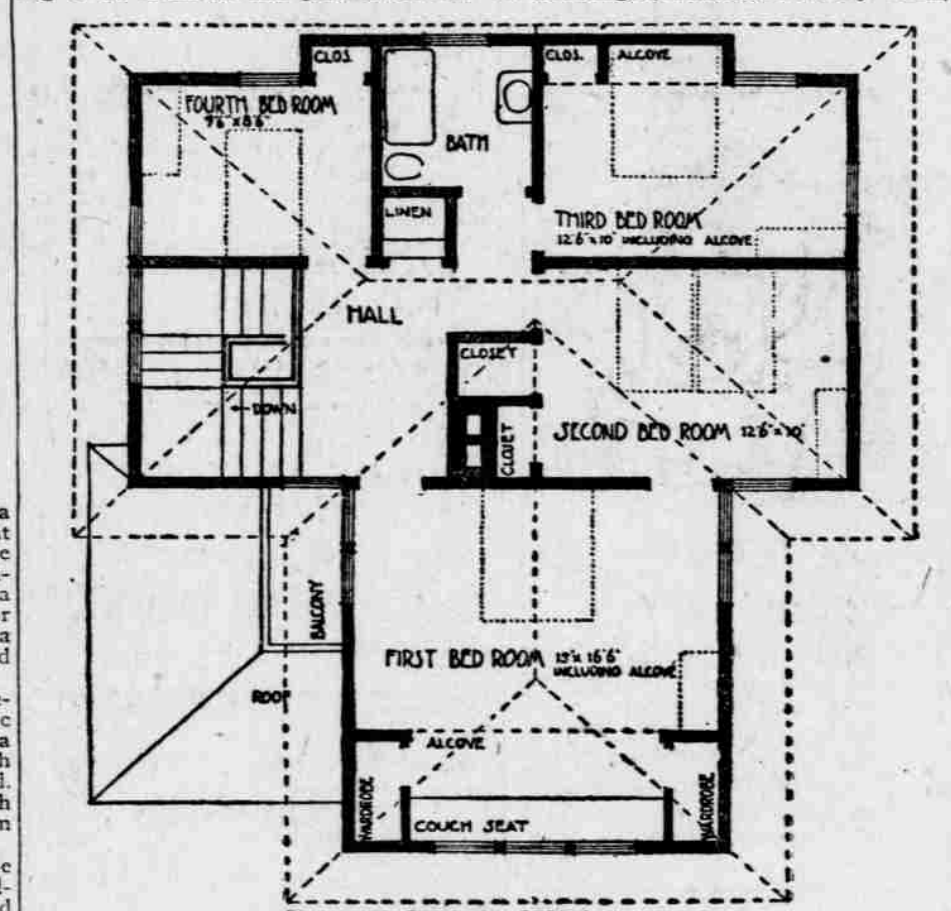
Everywhere there is an increasing interest in the study of the bringing up of children. Intelligent fathers and mothers realize that parental instinct is not a sufficient guide, but must be supplemented by a general knowledge of child nature. There must be the effort to understand the individual child, and to help him by sympathy, personal influence and companionship.

It is only by giving themselves ear-

THE PRIVATE PORCH A NOVEL FEATURE.

The Example of Parents
This cannot be done by haphazard government, or by moralizing, or by maxims and precept. It is not by claiming to be infallible that parents can in-

The first three years of a child's life are important in the formation of habits. He has instincts, and soon discovers his power by crying for what he wants. If he is indulged, humored in every whim,



PLAN OF SECOND STORY

fluence their children, but by showing that they are valiantly striving toward ideals of conduct. Difficulties, perplexing circumstances, even mistakes must come, but life will be sweeter, more complete, if parents find in themselves a deepening growth of the qualities they wish to teach.

Great is the responsibility, unlimited is the power, of parents in laying the foundation of character in their boy. By their wise guidance they may hope not only to make life happy and helpful for him, but for all whom he may ever meet.

Guardians, Not Owners

Conscientious parents understand that they are divinely appointed guardians, not owners, and must act for the child's benefit. His birthright is to have a joy-

ful life, to become a tyrant, making life miserable for himself and for others. He must begin to learn self-control and how to take life bravely and serenely, instead of selfishly, or with irritability and excitement.

Avoid Indulgence

The very simple practice of regularity in his physical care will help toward discipline, health, and a calm, contented disposition. The mere habit of putting him quietly in his crib to go to sleep, alone, in a darkened room, instead of rocking him, or walking about with him, or indulging every whim, is a help to the child.

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Infinite Patience Required

Infinite patience is required in dealing with a child who disregards truth. Never should he be met by astonishment at his faults, or by condescension, distrust or unbelief. His parents must help him to see how anxiously they wish him to find the true answer and to understand that truth is the foundation of morality.

A child loves to be helpful and should be encouraged to help in little tasks. This makes companionship between mother and child. As he grows older he may go on errands, or carry a verbal message, thus learning promptness and accuracy. He loves approval, and should have it when he is deserving.

Companionship of Children

An only child who is indulged, petted

and thus he is liable to miss much joy. He should be less with older persons, should have the companionship of children and learn to share with and yield to them, or he will become abnormal and unhappy. A child who is not allowed to be with other children is deprived of one of his rights. He can never be the same as if he had associated with children, and his social life will be characterized by friction, unless he learns in childhood how to understand others.

An only child may suffer deeply from loneliness, from being misunderstood, from the failure of parents to appreciate his wants. He is in greater need of discriminating attention than of a lavish bestowal of misguided affection. To the child, as to your actual companionship is more satisfactory.

MAKING the LINGERIE GOWN

The Season's Fad Within the Means of All

By HELEN D. PURDY



THE lingerie gown now occupies the position formerly held by the lingerie with separate skirt, the complete costume having supplanted the combination gown. Sheer lawns, batiste and organdies are not exactly suitable for actual princess development, so a substitute has been evolved, that may be aptly described as the girdle-princess. It is readily produced by using the pattern of any simple shirt-waist and skirt, and uniting them by a girdle. Both skirt and waist should be, of course, patterns suitable for development in thin material. A skirt that is gathered at the waist-line will be the best selection; a smooth-fitting gored skirt is not well adapted to thin materials.

No Lining Used

No lining is used in either waist or skirt of these gowns, but a princess slip of lawn, thin silk or one of the cotton linings that so closely resemble silk should be worn under the transparent gown. The slip may be a fitted princess model, though the princess combination corset-cover and skirt is an excellent garment for the purpose, less likely to be affected by shrinkage in laundering than would a fitted model. This matter of

shrinking is very important in making underwear or summer dresses that are to be laundered in the usual manner.

Laundering Underwear

All materials for underwear should be thoroughly wet by dipping into a tub of water, then hung (without wringing) on a line to dry. No harm will be done if, after drying, the process is repeated. Lawn, linen and any of the dress materials, except the very sheer and fine, that will be sent to the dry-cleaner, will be the better for being shrunk before making, but it is hardly advisable to dip these bodily, as all the dressing would be taken out in that way.

Lay the material, folded in the yard-long folds as it is bought, on a table and sprinkle it, in the manner employed by some laundresses—dip a clean whisk-broom into a bowl of water and shake it over the cloth, distributing the dampness evenly. Open the folds of the goods where necessary to sprinkle the inside. Fold the material up in a large towel or sheet, and let it lie for several hours, then press on the wrong side, with a warm iron.

How to Out the Waist

It is not necessary to cut the full length of the shirt-waist. As the girdle will extend an inch or more above the waist-line, the shirt-waist need be cut only long enough to extend to that line. The girdle extends well down over the skirt also, but it will be better not to attempt to save by cutting the material

short, for the skirt will be difficult to fit and join to the girdle satisfactorily. The girdle may be lined or not, according to preference and the material of which it is made.

It is usually composed of several rows of lace or embroidery joined together, or in some cases alternating with rows of the gown material. The wearing qualities will be much better if the girdle is lined, and Persian lawn will be good for the purpose. Another advantage of the girdle-lining is that it may be boned, featherbone being stitched at each of the seams.

Prepare waist and skirt for fitting in the usual manner, gather the skirt at the top and if there are plaits or tucks in the waist arrange these as if the waist were to be made the usual skirt-length. Cut the girdle from the lawn, if that material is to be used as girdle-lining; if it is to be unlined, cut the girdle from crinoline of moderate stiffness.

Careful Fitting Necessary

Fit both waist and skirt carefully, distributing the fullness of the skirt in a manner to make it hang gracefully and with a good sweep toward the back. Pin the girdle from the lawn, if that material is to be used as girdle-lining; if it is to be unlined, cut the girdle from crinoline of moderate stiffness.

Make any needed alteration at the under-arm and pin smoothly, then fit the girdle carefully over both the skirt and the waist, making the girdle closing at either front or back to correspond with the waist-closing. The height and depth of the girdle should be adapted to the figure and a becoming line formed at both points.

Distribute the fullness of both waist and skirt carefully along the girdle edges and pin in place. Remove the garment carefully after the fitting, and, with thread of contrasting color, trace a line of basting threads on the waist at the upper edge of the girdle and on the skirt at the girdle's lower line; then remove the fitted girdle.

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Finishing Skirt and Waist

Do this before making any of the needed alterations in the waist, so the waist and skirt may be once more divided into two pieces and more easily handled. A seam's width inside the traced line, run a line of gathers at the sides and back of the skirt, and the front and back of the waist. Finish the seams of waist and skirt, but leave the placing of the collar, the back closing and the bottom of the skirt until after the girdle is adjusted.

If the girdle is to be attached to a lining, stitch the seams of the lining, press them open and stitch the featherbone three-eighths of an inch shorter than the girdle at each edge, in order to permit the material to be turned over the end of the bone. If the girdle is to be unlined, stitch the seams in the crinoline that was fitted and arrange the lace or embroidery on that in order to shape it, removing the foundation by cutting it away after the lace or embroidery sections are stitched together.

Applying the Insertion

In both methods the shaping of the insertion to the girdle foundation is the same. If embroidered bands are used, turn under one edge and apply a row to the top and another row to the lower edge of the girdle foundation, but place the turned-under edge of the insertion three-eighths of an inch inside of the raw edge of the foundation material. Shape the insertion by laying little

dart-like plaits in it, and if these can be made to come at the seams of the foundation so much the better. Secure the lapped edges by hemming them finely to the band; unless the insertion is quite narrow, it will not be necessary to cut away the lapped edges on the under-side. Both edges of the central band should be turned under, but the toward-the-center edges of the two outer rows should be left out flat, in order that the central

row may be stitched to them wherever greater width of the girdle requires greater separation of the insertion bands.

When lace insertion is used, this contingency must be provided for by lapping the rows, or by the narrower portion of the girdle. After the rows of insertion are basted together, stitch them. Cut away the foundation or if the lining is used, turn under the edges and baste them. Baste the girdle to the waist.

HELPFUL HINTS FROM MANY HOUSEKEEPERS

Renovating the House

It was my ambition this spring to renovate our house, but the financial outlook was so gloomy that I had about given up the idea. Considering ways, means and materials one afternoon I decided to do as much as I could with what I had on hand, and to use the so-called sanitary finishes and fabrics because of their cheapness and durability. The living-room walls I, with the help of my oldest boy (17), washed in a light-blue tint, while for the dining-room, the halls and the bedrooms I used some of the new wall hangings that look like idealized oilcloth and wear for everlasting, as they take kindly to soap and water whenever a cleaning is necessary. The whole thing came within my limit, and I may add, I was thoroughly pleased with my own work.

Wood Alcohol in the Kitchen

MY mother has found that singeing chickens is much more easily and satisfactorily done over a saucer of wood alcohol, which gives a steady flame and does away with the scorched odor of burning newspapers in the kitchen stove.

A Use for Old Sheets

WHEN I find that an old sheet has become too worn to turn or use in any way, I take it to tuck up in a closet behind my best gowns. Another may have brass rings sewn on the side at intervals and the rings slipped over small nails driven in above the hooks on which the gowns are hung. Many people use calico or chintz curtains for this purpose, but to me a sheet always has the appearance of being much cleaner, while the gowns are protected from dust. I have several old linen sheets which have been cut in half, and when packing a trunk, I find these convenient in which to do up one or two light gowns.

Drying Woolen Underwear

IN our family are several men who wear heavy woolen underwear in cold weather. In winter, when woolen should always be dried indoors and pulled as it dries to keep it from shrinking, it has been found that it dries much more evenly and in better shape if ordinary coat-hangers are used to hang the shirts and drawers on. In our low studded basement kitchen we have several hooks

in the ceiling near the range where the hangers are hung when needed, and in this manner the garments may be uniformly dried.

To Cleanse a Fuel Lamp

THOSE who use kerosene-oil lamps know how the dirt accumulates in the bottom of the lamp and clogs the wick, thus affecting the light. To prevent this take a few lengths of knitting yarn, tie up into a small ball, clipping out all around so that ends of the wool may be loose. Drop this into the lamp and it will gather up the dirt, making the oil look clear. It can be renewed as often as necessary.

Needles Used as Pins

HERE is an excellent gift for someone who loves fine sewing. Make a square pincushion, and stick around the four edges a border of sewing pins made in this way: Take different sized needles, and melting some sealing-wax, dip the eye end of each needle in this, twisting quickly about to make a head of sealing-wax. These make delightful pins for pinning fine sewing, or for dress-making. The points of needles are so much finer than ordinary pins that they slip in the work easily and make no holes in fine materials.

To Save the Hands

IF you live in an apartment and have the work of pulling the dumbwaiter up and down, try doing it with the aid of an iron-holder. It will make the task easier, and save the ropes from cutting your hands considerably. Or if you prefer, keep a mitten or loose glove in the kitchen for the same purpose. But though the latter method is perhaps better in some respects, it takes a moment to slip the glove on.